NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY GEO. C. BARRETT, NO. 52, NORTH MARKET STREET, (AT THE AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.)—T. G. FESSENDEN, EDITOR.

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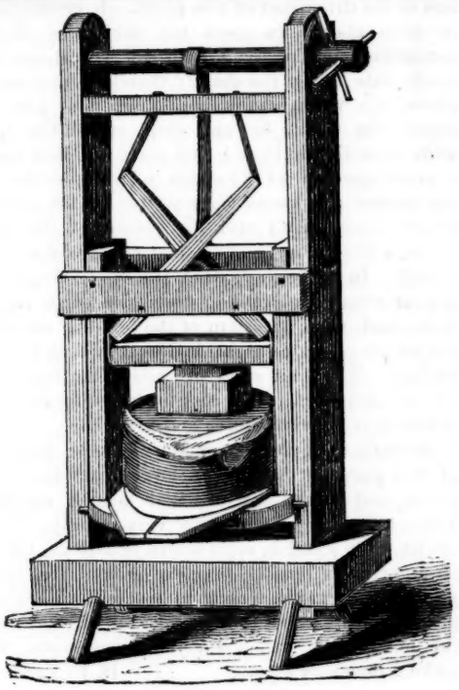

CHEESE PRESS.

THE above cut represents an useful implement denominated *Quakers' Improved Self-Governing Cheese Press.* It is so constructed that the cheese is pressed by its own weight, and the heavier the cheese the harder the pressure. The power of the press, likewise, increases as the cheese is contracted by the pressure, by a method which is obvious on inspection of the figure.

To be obtained at the Agricultural Warehouse, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market street, Boston.

GARDENER'S WORK FOR JULY AND AUGUST.

CLEAN and prepare your ground where your early crops of peas, spinage, cauliflowers, and cabbages grow, and all other vacant spots to cultivate thereon such plants as are proper to supply your table in autumn and winter, with later grown productions. You may continue to sow crops of small salading every eight or ten days, as in former months; but they should now be sown on shady borders, or else be shaded by mats, occasionally, from the mid-day sun, and frequently watered, both before and after the plants appear above ground. You may now plant out your celery plants in trenches, unless you have already performed that operation. About the middle of July, and from that time to the end of the first week in August, you may sow turnips. Thin and transplant such lettuces as were sown last month, and sow more lettuce-seed in the beginning, middle, and last week of this month, in order to have a constant supply for the table. So likewise radishes, and in the last week of July a good crop of spinach may be sown for autumn use; it will not then be liable to run to seed as in the preceding months. It is a good practice to sow early kinds of cabbages, about this time, for a supply of young greens during autumn. Collect all kinds of seeds as they come to maturity, cutting off or pulling up the stems with the seeds attached, as they ripen. Spread them in some airy place under cover, turning them now and then, that the seeds may dry and harden gradually, and be careful not to lay them so thick as to hazard their heating and fermenting. When they are sufficiently dry, beat out and clean the seeds, and deposit them in bags or boxes till wanted. Give water to such plants as require it, but let this be always done in the evening that it may be of use to the vegetables before the sun shall cause it to evaporate.

You may now innoculate or bud your fruit trees, and, where it can be done without inconvenience, it will be well to turn swine into your orchard to eat the fallen and decayed fruit, and thus destroy the insects which it contains. If, however, this cannot well be done, or you have not swine in sufficient numbers to devour all your fallen fruit, it will be well to gather and carry it from the ground before the insects, which inhabit it, make their way into the earth, and make you destructive visitations another season.

Keep all your crops clear from weeds, using the hoe where safe and convenient; otherwise make claw-hoes of your hands, and weed-extracting nippers of your thumb and fore-fingers. Pull up the haulm of peas, beans, &c. and remove it to your compost bed; bury it between rows of plants, or throw it, together with all weeds, &c. to your swine, that your premises may have a neat appearance. Cut such herbs as are now in flower, to distil, or to dry for winter use, being careful to do it when they are dry, and spread them in a dry, shady place; for, if they are dried in the sun, they will shrink very much, turn black, and prove of little value. Your dung-hills and compost-heaps should, during the summer months, be kept free from weeds; for if the seeds are permitted to ripen and fall, the dung, when carried into the garden, will disseminate weeds innumerable. Attend to plants set out for seed, and put stakes to such as need support. August, as well as the latter part of July, is the proper season for inoculating or budding. M'Mahon says, "Cherries, plums, or any other fruit-trees, may be budded in August, if the bark parts freely from the stock. Pears ought to be inoculated the early part of the month, or while the sap flows freely; but the peach, nectarine, almond, and apple, will succeed any time between the first of August and twentieth of September, provided the stocks are young and vigorous."

Preserve peach, plum, cherry, and apricot stones, &c. to sow for raising stocks to bud and graft on. These may either be sown immediately, or kept in common garden earth or moist sand. But it will be necessary to sow them before the stones open, and the radicles begin to shoot; otherwise many of them will be broken or torn in the process of sowing. Every day they are kept out of ground is an injury to them; and if they remain in a dry state till spring, very few will vegetate till a year after, and the greater number not at all. Continue to collect and preserve seeds. Sow onions to stand over winter; likewise cauliflowers.

Fessenden's New American Gardener.

CLOVER AMONG CORN.

A FRIEND of mine sowed red clover among his corn after going through with the cultivator the last time; the seed was protected from the heat of the sun by the corn; it consequently vegetated very soon, and after the corn was cut off, there was a luxuriant growth of clover which afforded fine pasture for several successive seasons. The red clover is an excellent manure. I have raised a fine crop of wheat by ploughing in the second growth after harvest.—*Am. Farmer.*

From the Genesee Farmer.

ON OILING LOCKS, DOOR-LATCHES, &c.

WE have somewhere read of a gentleman who was in the habit of taking a nap sometime during the day; but near his couch hung a door on rusty hinges which grated so harshly when moved, as always to break his slumbers; and it was remarked that the labor of one minute with a feather dipped in oil, would have prevented the disturbance. He then might have quietly taken his *siesta.* It was too trifling a concern however, to require immediate attention: it could be done at any time; and why should he get up and do it then? Like a philosopher, he would not move without a sufficient motive; and week after week, and year after year, he was reminded of Milton's sublime conception of the doors of another region.

We have been in the habit of frequently oiling the locks and latches of our doors, not only as a matter of comfort and convenience, but of strict economy,—because we are persuaded they will last much longer when they are shut and opened without strain or jar. Owing to forgetfulness of the time when it was last done however, the latches on two doors when pushed to, had refused to rise, and consequently would neither shut closely nor fasten. It had become necessary to raise them by hand. At first we concluded that some roughness, occasioned by wearing, which we could not well explain, was the cause of the difficulty; and we thought of using a fine file to remove it; but happily we first tried the experiment of an oiled feather, and we were delighted to find every obstruction vanish: all moved like clock-work.

A wooden latch was the fastening for a door exposed to the weather; and it had lately been refitted so as to rise with great facility. A single shower of rain however, put a stop to the movement; and it would not shut without the assistance of the hand. We therefore applied a few drops of olive oil: the spell was destroyed; and though it has rained much since that time, the latch rises and fastens without the least trouble.

Who of our readers have grating doors, or locks and latches that have become refractory? In such cases we should point to the oil flask.

ITEMS.

A YOUNG Englishman while travelling in one of our stage coaches a short time since, was nearly suffocated by a cloud of dust, when he hastily extended his hand to a fellow passenger, and exclaimed, "*farewell if I should not see you again.*"

A LADY who died in England in 1816, bequeathed to six of her horses an annuity of £50 each. These happy and well fed horses, died at the respectable ages of 28, 29, 31, and 33. The last but recently departed this life, having enjoyed his annuity more than 17 years, and received about £800.

JULY.

"The clouds poured out water;' the skies sent out a sound; thine arrows also went abroad.

"The voice of thy thunder was in the heaven; the lightnings lightened the world; the earth trembled and shook."—*Psalm* lxxvii. 17, 18.

"Look upon the rainbow, and praise him that made it; very beautiful it is in the brightness thereof.

"It compasseth the heaven about with a glorious circle, and the hands of the Most High have bended it."—*Ecclesiasticus* xliii. 11, 12.

Now let me tread the meadow paths,
While glittering dew the ground illumes,
As, sprinkled o'er the withering swaths,
Their moisture shrinks in sweet perfumes.

Summer! glowing summer! This is the month of heat and sunshine; of clear, fervid skies, dusty roads, and shrinking streams; when doors and windows are thrown open;—a cool gale is the most welcome of all visiters, and every drop of rain is worth its weight in gold! Such is July commonly; yet it is sometimes, on the contrary a very showery month, putting the haymaker to the extremity of his patience, and the farmer upon anxious thoughts for his ripening corn. Generally speaking, however, it is the heat of our summer. The landscape presents an air of warmth, dryness, and maturity; the eye roves over brown pastures, corn-fields already white to harvest, dark lines of intersecting hedge-rows, and darker trees, lifting their heavy heads above them. The foliage at this period is rich, full and vigorous; there is a fine haze cast over distant woods and bosky slopes, and every lofty and majestic tree is filled with a soft shadowy twilight, which adds infinitely to their beauty, a circumstance that has never been sufficiently noticed by either poet or painter. Willows are now beautiful objects in the landscape; they are like rich masses of aborescent silver, especially if stirred by the breeze, their light and fluent forms contrasting finely with the still and sombre aspect of the other trees.

Now is the general season of haymaking. Bands of mowers in their light dresses and broad straw hats, are astir long before the fiery eye of the sun glances above the horizon, that they may toil in the freshness of the morning, and stretch themselves at noon in luxurious ease by trickling waters, and beneath the shade of trees. Till then, with regular strokes and a sweeping sound, the sweet and flowery grass falls before them, revealing at almost every step, nests of young birds, mice in their cozy domes, and the mossy cells of the humble-bee streaming with liquid honey; anon, troops of haymakers are abroad tossing the green swards to the sun. It is one of Nature's festivities, endeared by a thousand pleasant memories and habits of the olden days, and not a soul can resist it.

There is a sound of tinkling teams and wagons, rolling along lanes and fields the whole country over, aye, even at midnight, till at length the fragrant ricks rise in the farm-yard, and the pale smooth-shaven fields are left in solitary beauty.

They who know little about the country, may deem the strong *penchant* of our poets, and of myself for rural pleasures, mere romance and poetic illusion; but if poetic beauty alone were concerned, I must still admire harvest-time in the country. The whole land is then an Arcadia, full of simple, healthful and rejoicing spirits. Overgrown towns and manufactories may have changed for the worse, the spirit and feeling of their population; in them "evil communications may have corrupted good manners;" but in the country at large, there never was a more simple-minded, healthful-hearted and happy race of people than our British peasantry.—*Hewit's Book of the Seasons.*

WASTING TIME IN BED.

In all countries, and in all climates, we should try to sleep half our hours before midnight. The person who, instead of going to bed at nine, sits up till eleven and then sleeps during two hours of daylight the following morning, is guilty of neglect of economy. For, suppose he makes this his constant practice during his whole business life, say fifty years. The oil or tallow which he would consume would not be estimated at less than one cent an evening, which in fifty years would be $182 50—not a very large sum, to be sure; but to every young man worth saving.

Again, if an hour's sleep before midnight is worth more than an hour in the morning, then an hour in the morning is of course worth less than an hour before midnight; and a person must sleep a greater number of hours in the morning, to obtain an equal amount of rest. A person retiring at eleven and rising at eight, would probably get no more rest, possibly less, than a person who should sleep from nine to five—a period one hour shorter. But if so, he actually loses an hour of time a day. And you well know, if Franklin had not told us so, that *time is money.*

Now, if we estimate the value of this time at ten cents an hour for one person in four of the population of the United States—and this is probably a fair estimate—the loss of an individual in a year, or 313 working days, would be $31 30. The loss to a population equal to that of the United States, would in fifty years, be no less than five thousand and eighty-six millions of dollars.

From the New York Farmer.

PIE PLANT, OR RHUBARB.

America is blest with a favorable climate, and peopled by natives from all parts of the earth, who variously cultivate our various soils; and yet our markets are not so well supplied with fruit and vegetables as those of less favored lands. This arises in part from the very limited demand for any thing out of the common way. Animal food is of a more heating and irritable nature than vegetable; consequently less adapted for our summer season. Indeed at any time, the wholesomeness as well as luxuriance of our table is greatly magnified by these salutary additions. Among their numbers, I wish to call the attention of your readers to the Turkish rhubarb, *rheum rhaponticum.* This is a valuable plant, and only requires to be known to receive general cultivation; it has the important recommendation of presenting itself for the table, when few others for a similar purpose are to be had. The petioles or stems of its large fan-like leaf are the part to be prepared. When the leaf is fully expanded, cut it close to the main stem, remove the green top, then deprive the stalk of its outer skin by stripping it down, and not by cutting with a knife; then cut it in small lumps, not too thin; and either boil it in dumplings made of short paste, or bake it in tarts, using sugar, lemon, &c. to the taste. It is found greatly to improve the flavor of apple tarts or pies, by mixing in the proportion of one-third to two-thirds of apples. The latter fruit having been kept through the winter, generally loses its flavor and becomes flat and insipid. But the good housewife will soon find a variety of ways to cook this delightful plant. I shall only add that it has the reputation of being very serviceable in aiding the discharge of bile, and conclude with a few remarks on its culture. The medical rhubarb is principally brought from the mountains of Tartary, and is the dried root of this plant. It grows there in great abundance upon the declivities of the mountains, preferring a light sandy soil, on the south side but in the shade; therefore procure a place in a warm shady border of your garden, loosen the earth, *far* and *deep*, enrich the spot with some rich light soil, and place the root upon a small quantity of old stable manure, so that its top before any leaves have started be six inches below the surface; over the crown of the root strew a little more manure and cover it with fine mould. In the spring, when the leaves begin to appear above the ground, draw the earth round them, and when the stem of the leaf has attained the length of six or eight inches they may be cut for use. The main stem will attain the height of six or eight feet. The root for planting may be obtained at the seed stores and nurseries.

As early as February or March, some growers of this plant put barrels or large boxes over the plants, and cover the whole with heating manure. Thus treated they will grow very rapidly. Others let them stand in open warm situations, taking no other pains than keeping the ground free from weeds, and cut the leaves as wanted. They are propagated by separating the suckers or roots from the main stem. In a few years one plant will make a dozen or more. D. F. Ames.

From the New York Farmer.

DESTRUCTION OF TICKS.

Having noticed an article in your last number recommending tobacco for the destruction of ticks upon sheep, with which I agree in all except the mode of applying it—instead of wetting them with a sponge before they are sheared, I think it would be more advisable to have a tub or some other large vessel, standing by the shearers, and to have the sheep dipped into it after their fleeces have been taken off, in which case the ticks could in no possibility escape destruction. I have seen this method practised upon a flock of about one hundred sheep, amongst which there could not be one found that had not fifty ticks upon it, and some of them two or three hundred; but now there cannot this number be found upon the whole flock.

The stalks of tobacco which are precisely as good as the leaves, can be bought at about one cent per pound, of which fifteen pounds are sufficient to serve one hundred sheep. D. K. Y.

From the N. Y. Farmer.

MICE INJURING NURSERY PLANTS.

I noticed in the Farmer an extract from the Northern Farmer, complaining of the depredations of mice in his nursery and among his fruit trees. I have seen many complaints of the same kind, and believe the following remedy will be found effectual.

Take one ounce of cicuta seed, or one pound of the herb; pour on to it a gallon or more of water, let it stand ten or twelve hours. Then put into the water as much wheat as it will wet, let it stand twelve hours longer, till it has absorbed all the water, then scatter the wheat in places frequently by the mice, and I am persuaded there will be little complaint after. The same may be done with 2 ounces of nux vomica, treated in the same way. Ratio.

From the Mercury.

CRUELTY TO HORSES.

Who, possessed of a heart, can see the Horse, the most noble of animals, as well as most useful to man, who, with the feelings of a human being, can see him beaten and bruised, without feeling his nature revolt at it.

What heart does not sicken and recoil at the sight of the high mettled steed trembling beneath the blows of his inhuman tyrant, who to gratify his worse than brutal feelings vents his unbridled rage upon his most faithful servant. Is it not enough that he should strain his limbs from morn to night and wear himself out in the service of his master? Is it not now enough that he should be exposed to the chills of winter, and the melting heat of summer, and often too with scarcely food enough to support nature? Is not this sufficient—must he he also be flogged, bruised and knocked about at the will of the savage, who boasts his power over his willing slave? See the animal attached, perhaps, to an overloaded cart or dray, straining his very life away, tugging up some uneven hill, exerting his utmost till his strength gives out, nature almost exhausts, and he is no longer able to proceed—his inhuman master, who perhaps at the time is somewhat irritable on account of the heat or cold, or what is more probable under the unrestrained influence of some pernicious stimulus attempts to hurry him on; but the wearied creature is not able to start; at this the unfeeling man becomes enraged, and begins to beat his useful beast; the horse for want of strength does not start, this the *brute* calls obstinacy, and with the *butt* of his whip, knocks the trembling animal to the ground; nor is this all, while struggling on the ground, to show his *prowess* to some one equally *brutal* passing by, he still continues to inflict his blows upon his passive victim till strength fails him also.

This is no extravagant picture, I have seen it, and frequently too in our place. Shall such conduct pass by unnoticed, among all our philanthropic feelings shall we pass by acts so common yet so barbarous. The law prohibits it, and if we cannot do away with it in any other way, let us resort to the law.

I might speak of the cruelty to other dumb beasts, oxen especially, but inhumanity is less common, among all the brute creation, than among horses. I might mention many instances where brutality has been shown towards horses in lighter vehicles than the cart and dray. But as the master is somewhat restrained by fear of his horse taking flight in a light carriage, this is of minor importance, but by no means to be passed by.

A VALUABLE HINT.

A writer in the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, Dr. Comstock, of Lebanon, Ct. furnishes an interesting article on the mode of extracting foreign substances which have been introduced into the ear. He says that he once knew an instance of a young lady, into whose auditory passage a *bug* had flown, whose anguish proceeding from the motion and noise of the insect was beyond all former experience or present endurance. She described the noise while the insect was in her ear, as exceeding the fall of a mountain or the crash of thunder, whilst its motion gave pain unutterable.

The writer recommends the feather end of a quill from a raven or goose, or eagle, smeared in honey, to be introduced into the ear, which will immediately stop the hum of a bug, or the buzz of a fly and extract it. If the substance to be extracted is a cherry stone or a kernel of corn, *candied* honey may be preferable to that directly from the hive, because more tenacious and adhesive, and there may be cases where something more adhesive than honey can be used with propriety. But by dipping the feather end of a quill into the latter, introducing it into the ear, and turning it round, every substance which lies loosely in the passage may be extracted. This will supersede the use of forceps, and do away the barbarous term, and more barbarous operation of *auricular lithotrity.—Boston Mer. Journal.*

EASY WAY TO PRESERVE FLOWERS.

How may flowers be kept fresh in the house? This is an interesting question at this season. How strange it is that the public have not learnt one simple fact familiar to botanists! I will tell it to you Mr. Editor, that you may tell it to the world. Flowers soon wither after plucking chiefly because their moisture evaporates; and this cannot be effectually supplied by immersing the stem in water. Sprinkle them with water and cover them closely with a glass shade or vessel, and they will keep perfectly fresh for several days. They may stand in a dry place. Let this be tried by your readers—they will be gratified with the result. The cover should be much larger than the flowers, or the moisture will be exhaled. A covered vase may be thus beautified with fresh natural flowers. The cover, however, is apt to be covered with moisture within; therefore, when company is expected, it may be temporarily removed, and replaced afterwards. The flowers should then be sprinkled anew. If greens and even vegetables were wet and covered quite closely they might be brought to market in much better condition, and from a greater distance, especially if sheltered from the heat. Spinnage, asparagus, cucumbers, &c. if put into light boxes, and moistened might probably come by canals, vessels, &c. in good order from a great distance.—*New York Daily Advertiser.*

WATER SPOUTS.

We learn from an Apalachicola (Florida) paper, that the citizens of that place were gratified not long since, with the view of a large water spout which formed in the bay immediately opposite the town. When first discovered it presented an appearance of commotion in the clouds, such as is often witnessed on the approach of a thunder storm; after but a few minutes had elapsed, it assumed the shape of a funnel suspended in the air, the small part slowly descending till it communicated with the water below, the surface of which after the spout had come to maturity, so to speak, was agitated and resembled an immense boiling fountain. It then moved on rapidly and broke when about half a mile distant.

The spout passed within a hundred yards of the Shell Castle, a small schooner employed as a lighter in the port. Her crew became alarmed, lowered her sails, dropped anchor, and retired to the cabin, scarcely hoping to escape destruction. They did, however, escape, and soon after returned to town exulting in their good fortune.

The grandeur of the scene was very considerably enhanced by the interest which was felt for the safety of the lighter, as well as the shipping in the roads. It was remarked by several sea-captains, who had often witnessed such things at sea, that the total destruction of a vessel of any size would be the unavoidable consequence of coming in contact with a water spout of much smaller dimensions.

RHEUMATISM.

In our last paper we published a receipt for the Rheumatism, which was simply this:—Take a strip of gum elastic, and tie it round the joints affected. This would not endanger life, and was well worthy the experiment. So we say. It was tried upon a gentleman of this place who has resorted to almost every other remedy, and to his surprise had the desired effect. In fact he was so much reduced by the disease as to lose the use of his limbs, and in making the experiment, he has not only been relieved of the pain and weakness so incident to its nature, but is finally gaining and enjoying nearly the wonted strength of his system. We recommend the remedy.—*Lebanon Gazette.*

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS.

Saturday, July 12th, 1834.

Messrs. Hovey, Cambridgeport—Lychnis chalcedonica, fl. pl. Digitalis, Spirea, Delphinium, Veronica, Aconitum, Verbena, Scabiosa, Iberis Pyrethrum, Roses, Pinks, &c. &c.

Thos. Mason, Charlestown Vineyard—Anemones, Lilies, Carnations, variety of Roses, Lychnes, Delphinium, Celsia cretia, Papaver, Campanulas, and other varieties.

S. Walker, Roxbury—New Dahlia, and other specimens of herbaceous plants.

Winship—Variety of flowers.

By order of the Committee,

Jona. Winship, Chairman.

FRUITS EXHIBITED.

Raspberries.—Two boxes yellow Antwerp by Tho's. Mason, Charlestown.—A basket of Barnet by Messrs. Winship—the dark color and fine appearance of this excellent and very prolific variety excited great admiration.

Cherries.—A box of Downer's Mazard, fully sustaining its former reputation.

Currants.—Two boxes large Dutch white by Tho's. Mason, Charlestown.

Apples.—Rhode Island Greening in a fair state of preservation by Jos. Morton, Esq.—A specimen by E. Bartlett, resembling the rush apple.

Per order of the Committee on Fruits,

Elijah Vose.

CORRECTION.

Mr. Editor—Permit me to correct an error which I have had an occasion to notice in a former communication to the Hort. Society on the new variety of Chinese Chrysanthemum. In the N. E. Farmer, vol. xii, No. 19, p. 147, for "Chrysanthemum sinense," Lin. "Chrysanthemum indicum?" variety "C. Bellidiflorum," Russell: read "Chrysanthemum sinense, *sabine*; variety "C.* Bellidiflorum," *(Russell.)*

The varieties of *C. Sinense* are very numerous, something like fifty or more being found in the Catalogues. Much credit is due to the gentleman, who has by his liberality and care added another to the numerous list in the Daisy flowered, (C.* Bellidiflorum.)

Respectfully yours, John L. Russell.

Professor of Botany & Veg. Phys. to Mass. Hort. Soc.

Cambridge, July 9, 1834.

IMPORTANT TO AGRICULTURISTS.

THE TURNIP-FLY.

THE turnip-fly is not always of one kind, but the difference in them is not very important, for they only alter in their paint, their build is always alike. The most common is bottle-green, but in some fields all are painted black, with a white line on each side from stem to stern down the neck. They are so active, that the only way in which I could ever obtain them in newly sown fields, was by sweeping the surface with a gauze net, on an iron hoop at the end of a strongish stick. They jump like fleas as soon as they see you. This insect, or rather its grub, commences its attack on the turnip as soon as it is up, devouring the two cotyledons and the little heart, and sometimes in a few days leaving the field as brown as it was on the day it was sown. Schemes without number have been tried to get rid of or kill this little pest wherever it has appeared. I have always observed the greatest quantity of grubs on very young plants; they are very various in size, and it is not before the plants are a fortnight or three weeks old, that the beetles appear in any quantities. Yet there are some beetles observed at the first coming up of the plants. Now I know from experience, that the turnip-fly feeds on wild mustard, and several other hedge plants, and therefore it is not improbable, that when they smell the fragrance of the fresh bursting cotyledons of their favorite food, they would skip down from their spring habitations, the hedges, and make the attack. I first sowed some seed in a flower-pot, with earth out of my garden; it produced the animal in abundance. Secondly, I enclosed the pot with pasteboard and canvass, with the same success; but still there was a possibility of the enemy getting in, as I had not the cover sufficiently close. Thirdly, I made a light frame about eight inches square, covered it with very fine silk gauze, carefully stopping the crevices of the door with pasted paper, and round the pot where the cover was fastened on with putty, so that there was no possibility of any thing coming to it from without. Yet this experiment was attended with the same success; except that one point, a negative point, was now proved, namely, that the fly did not come to the turnip from other plants, and this was a point gained. Fourthly, I baked the earth in a cast-iron pot over the fire, and used no other water to water the seed but such as I had boiled myself, applying it at the bottom of the pot with a common feeder. Then I exercised the same care, and took the same precautions as before. I did not take off the cover till the plants were of a considerable size, and I found them all a-hop with beetles. I had now made another step; having before found that the beetles did not come from other plants, it was now clear that it was not in the earth or the water. Fifthly, with a lens I examined the seed, and found on it a number of white flattish substances; some of the seeds were without any, but there were generally one, two, three, four, and in one instance five on a single seed. These I concluded were eggs, and I thought the only way left me was to attack them. It would have been easy enough to poke them off with a needle, but I could not see how I was to employ a needle and a magnifying glass on a sack of turnip seed. I therefore made some pretty strong brine, and soaked the seed in it for twenty-four hours, then dried it thoroughly, and with all the precautions which I have mentioned, I sowed it again, and there was not a single fly, neither was there a single turnip injured. I tried again and again, and I found that, without weakening the brine, if the seeds were only kept in it three hours, there were no beetles, but yet the seed came up as well as ever. I now practise this method with turnip-seed, cabbage-seed, and in fact with all the cruciform plants in common cultivation, with very satisfactory success. The whole of these experiments were made on the Swedish turnip, which is generally more infested by these beetles than any of the other sorts.—*Entomological Magazine.*

We sometime ago mentioned, in regard to avoiding the attacks of the turnip-fly, that a farmer completely succeeded in avoiding them for many years, by rubbing, keeping and sowing his turnip-seed among flour of sulphur. Since the turnip insect is attached to the turnip-seed, it is clear that the sulphur must have destroyed them. This attachment of the nidus of the insect to the seed is a very remarkable circumstance, and requires farther investigation than the experiments above related, to establish the fact as a general one.—*Editor of Quarterly Journal of Agriculture.*

From the New York Farmer.

CULTIVATION OF GRAPE VINES IN POTS.

VERY considerable attention is now being paid, by gardeners in England, to the cultivation of the vine in pots. In some instances, the long cuttings from large vines are curled around the inside of the pot, leaving above the soil but one or two eyes, which, in consequence of the numerous roots that are made, speedily obtain a vigorous growth. By giving the vines a circular training, they will become quite ornamental, and take up but comparatively little space. By putting the pot containing the vine in another, and filling the space between them with soil, a uniform moisture may be easily preserved. To families living in towns and cities, the subject is of much importance; to the ladies in particular we recommend it. Mr. Mearns, a gardener to the Duke of Portland, thus expresses himself in the Horticultural Register, on this method of cultivating them in England.

"By my method I shall introduce vines into any farmer's garden in the kingdom, where none had previously been; and at the expense of little besides ten or twelve lights of glass will insure him from 500 to 1000 fine bunches of good grapes the first season! If any one can boast the same, the fact has never been laid before the public, else it is likely I should have seen it. I go thus far, on purpose to raise a curiosity, and to excite every degree of emulation, knowing, that if such can be excited, the system will very soon discover itself to be most important to the country. The successful cultivation of the grape is certainly one of the simplest branches of the art, both in pots and in borders; if a vine be left entirely to itself it will soon become fructiferous, after having been for years under the most rigid discipline to little purpose. A vine, excited to a high degree of luxuriance, is neither the most fruitful nor produces the finest or best grapes. I have seen Hamburghs, from three to six and eight pounds weight each bunch! The vines comparatively *weak*, and vine border very shallow, and by no means rich.

"As curiosity will be created by such a remark, I beg to state that such grapes were repeatedly produced by a Mr. Minnett, formerly gardener to Mrs. Powes, Berwick House, near Shrewsbury.

"I have there seen bunches of Hamburghs from fifteen to sixteen inches long, and from eight to ten inches across the shoulders; the berries all of a perfect black, as close as they could grow together, and the size of a boy's *large* marbles.

"I have coiled into pots this season upwards of a hundred branches; forty and more of which I have got into action. I shall continue to introduce others till the middle of June; if I can *starve* them into dormancy by cold bleak exposure, or by burying them in clay-cold murkey graves or caves! or by being sunk under a wall on a north aspect. I am begging of all my friends the long branches which they cut out in pruning, and as far as Somersetshire, Worcestershire, Staffordshire, &c. &c., so that I expect, in a short time, to have a stock of plants sufficient to produce 1000 bunches the first season."

"Put in your cuttings of young wood, in coils of three, four, to five feet, binding all the eyes except the uppermost. I choose to leave two eyes till the finest gets the lead, and is safe, for fear of accident to one alone; I then slip the weakest off. If placed into a bottom heat, and the eyes be buried about an inch or two in the pots, in the course of coiling, by the time the best eye appears above the soil, as strong as the bud of a fine asparagus, the whole coils beneath will be completely occupied with young active roots, and by the time the shoots are four feet long, the pot will be a perfect mat of those eager feeders.—Then shift and top the shoot and never leave on any laterals; plunge as before into a fine bottom heat and encourage the main topmost eye alone to push; and lead it on, but without laterals, till it is again four feet long; when, the pot is full of roots, shift, top it as before, and encourage again the uppermost eye only to start; and by the time it is another four feet, if not overpotted before, it will require a third shifting. If required you may stop at every four feet, five or six times; but three shiftings will be found enough for the season; and you had best not suffer it to reach above from twelve to twenty feet of clear bearing wood. At the end of the season you will have shoots one inch and a half diameter, and with fine bold eyes, and full of fine set bunches for the next season.

"You will readily perceive, that, by such an early and abundant accumulation of young vigorous roots, and by such a top and bottom management, it is no extraordinary miracle to have every cutting a fruit bearing shoot at one season's growth; and by a proportional coil of large older wood, it will be equally obvious to you, how readily such will produce a fine crop the first season."

"The extraordinary progress of my grapes upon the coiled vines, placed in a bottom heat astonishes every one. In another season, when I have got my wood early ripened, I intend to start some in October, and to have plenty of fine ripe grapes by the middle of February. I have some at this time half grown, the branch being only cut from the vine, and placed in bottom heat 20th November. "Can such things be?" Yes, easily and simply so. I intend to keep some coilers as late as the middle or end of July, before they are excited, and then to place them in a bottom heat. The fruit by doing so will be perfectly ripe before the dull weather of autumn sets in, but not so with the wood; by which circumstance they will retain the leaves vigorously through the winter, and consequently the fruit will retain its plumpness till April or May.

"You will now say this is going too far, but it undoubtedly may be done. New ripe grapes in

February, and plenty of old grapes till the end of June! There is little beyond the power of man if he will but exert those faculties with which God has endowed him."

From the Genesee Farmer.

CULTURE OF ONIONS.

The account given in a late number of the Farmer, of the beneficial effects of charcoal dust in the culture of onions, reminds me of an experiment made by one of our farmers last year, and which I think may be turned to good account. He had prepared his onion beds in the usual manner, sowed his seed at the proper time, but the seed did not come up, and his beds were soon covered with young weeds which grew unmolested. After he had finished his corn planting, he procured some good seed, and to refit his beds for its reception, covered the surface with straw to the depth of a foot or more, and burned it over. By repeating this operation the ground was completely cleared of the weeds, and without stirring the surface more than was necessary to deposit the seeds, he sowed them; they grew finely, no weeds came up, and he had a fine crop of onions. This year he caused his onion ground to be prepared early, that the weeds might have time to start before the time of sowing, when he as last year burned straw over his beds, and sowed his onions. By this proceeding he secures two important ends—he eradicates all weeds from the surface, and the ashes and charcoal of the straw, furnish the best possible dressing for the onions.

W. G.

Otisco, May 30, 1834.

ON ASHES AS A MANURE.

From a letter just received from a correspondent in Pennsylvania, we make the following extracts. We are aware that many of our Genesee farmers consider the use of ashes as a manure at least doubtful,—ascribing its supposed inefficacy to some peculiarity either in our soil or climate; but we have not been disposed to adopt this opinion. In fields which yield large crops, the difference of a few bushels to the acre, is scarcely perceptible; and it follows that the value of a manure which produces such difference, may be much underrated. Yet it is evident that five bushels of Indian corn, added to the forty or fifty bushels which the land would produce without manure, are worth as much to the farmer, as when that addition is made to the product of more sterile lands; or when it increases the crop from twenty to twenty-five bushels an acre.

We want experiments in the western parts of this state, on the subject of ashes as a manure. We believe that farmers, instead of selling unleached ashes at their doors for six cents a bushel, would find it more profitable to keep them for their own use, and to apply them to their own cornfields as manure.

"I put a small handful of unleached ashes *into* each hill of corn at the time of planting; and I think this way is better than to put it *on* the hill after the corn has come up. Last season, I dressed a few rows of corn with it, and am satisfied it is fully worth seventy-five cents a bushel for this purpose. These rows alternated with others, so that the experiment was fairly tried; and the difference was apparent through the whole season. There was a gain of at least five bushels to the acre. The ashes cost fifteen cents a bushel, the quantity not exceeding three bushels to the acre.

"This year, I bought potash for soap making, so that I might save my ashes for manure, *unleached*. I am satisfied that *leached* ashes are not worth near so much; yet with the latter, the corn was much better than in that part of the field which had no ashes."—*Genesee Farmer.*

FORCING ASPARAGUS.

After visiting your market at New York, I am rather surprised at the little attention paid to forcing that useful vegetable, the Asparagus, which I deem one of the first importance to the market gardener. The mode of forcing being simple, and the produce generally satisfactory, I trust a few practical remarks on the subject will be acceptable to some of our readers.

As soon as the frost is out of the ground, let a very moderate hot-bed be made, of any convenient size, with hot horse manure; the frame being placed on it in the usual manner, cover the bed three inches thick with earth, whereon the asparagus roots are to be placed, taken from an old bed, or nursery rows three or four years old. The roots will require no trimming, but merely placed as thick as possible in the bed, so that the crowns are not to be placed in one another. This done, they are to be covered three inches with light soil or tanner's bark, when the sashes may be closed to draw the heat; but care must be taken not to let the lights remain on a day after the heat begins to rise, when six or eight inches more of light earth may be covered over the bed. The treatment is simply to give plenty of air in the day, and moderately covering the frame at night: to keep out the frost is sufficient. After the bed has been planted ten or twelve days, the roots will begin to vegetate, when a good watering is to be given every other day; and in three weeks after the time of planting, a good supply of asparagus will appear, and continue if properly managed from ten to twelve days.

Edmund Sayres.

From the Farmer's Journal.

BREED OF CATTLE.

The only reason that can be assigned why the farmer does not find the raising of cattle the most lucrative branch of his calling, is that he does not pay proper attention to the breeds of those he keeps. No point is so much neglected—while it is generally acknowledged that none could be more profitably attended to. If the farmer would sit down and make a careful estimate of the difference in the profit upon a good and a poor animal, he would readily see the importance of this subject. The writer of this recently sold two cows of the same age—the one a good, and the other a poor cow. Both came in at three years old, and both have had a calf every spring since. Both were sold without the calf—the best for $30, and the poorest for $17. Since the sale I have, as is my custom, proceeded to "count the cost," or to estimate the *loss* and *gain* in the case. The following is the result—estimating that 25 dollars is the amount in butter, cheese, &c. obtained yearly from the best cow; that the other gave only half as much milk, and had poorer calves; and that the expense of keeping was the same for both:

BEST COW.

Amount in 4 years in butter, cheese, &c.	$100	
Amount of 4 calves, sold for $4 each,	16	
Amount for which cow sold,	30	
		—146
Keeping four winters on hay, &c.	40	
Keeping four summers to grass,	16	
		—56
Nett profit from cow, - -		90

POOR COW.

Amount in 4 years, in butter, cheese, &c.	$50	
Amount of 4 calves sold for $3 each,	12	
Amount for which cow sold,	17	
		—79
Keeping four winters on hay, &c.	40	
Keeping four summers to grass,	16	
		—
Nett profit from cow, - -		23

Now suppose that instead of raising these cows, I had bought them at the same for which the best cow sold—for at 4 years old both cows had cost me the same in raising—I then have a nett profit on the best cow of $60, while on the poorer I sustained *an actual loss of* $7. In my estimate I may not have calculatcd precisely the cost of keeping, &c.; but this does not affect the *difference* between the good and the poor cow, estimated from its ultimate bearing upon my purse. I only ask my brother farmers to look at this calculation and see how much they lose by keeping poor cows. On other stock the same difference exists between the good and the poor; and if those who see this fact as I do, will still persist in their neglect of their breeds, it can only be through that *almost* infatuation which sometimes dictates their agricultural *principles.*

INDIA RUBBER CARPETS.

Dr. Jones of Mobile, in a letter to Professor Silliman, says:

"Having some India rubber varnish left which was prepared for another purpose, the thought occurred to me, of trying it as a covering for a carpet, after the following manner. A piece of canvass was stretched and covered with a thin coat of glue, (corn meal size will probably answer best) over this was laid a sheet or two of common brown paper, or newspaper, and another coat of glue added, over which was laid a pattern of house papering with rich figures. After the body of the carpet was thus prepared, a very thin touch of glue was carried over the face of the paper to prevent the India rubber varnish from tarnishing the beautiful colors of the paper. After this was dried, one or two coats (as may be desired,) of India rubber varnish were applied, which when dried formed a surface as smooth as polished glass, through which the variegated colors of the paper appeared with undiminished if not with increased lustre. This carpet is quite durable, and is impenetrable to water, or grease of any description. When soiled it may be washed like a smooth piece of marble or wood. If gold or silver leaf forms the last coat instead of papering, and the varnish is then applied, nothing can exceed the splendid richness of the carpet which gives the floor the appearance of being burnished with gold or silver. A neat carpet on this plan will cost when made of good papering, about 37 1-2 cents per yard.

CEMENT.

The Domestic Encyclopedia states that the juice of *garlic* is the best and strongest cement that can be adopted for broken glass and china. The first cup of young Hyson from a cup so patched, must have a delightful flavor.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 16, 1834.

For the New England Farmer.

MR. EDITOR—*Sir*, Among a number of excellent things you have of late years mentioned as coming into fashion, I beg leave to remind you of "Finlayson's famous Scotch Harrow" noticed by you in the 4th vol. page 86. But more particularly I call your attention to the "Cow Cabbage Tree," of which at present I hear nothing. I suppose the cow cabbage tree cannot support our winters. If it can, pray let us know it. The "Gama Grass," about which, last summer, you made such a flourish, induced me to procure some seed, which I planted on the *first day of April;* and not a single seed has vegetated. If any one of your readers has been more successful than myself, I wish he would send you a word on the subject: For it is my opinion that if the Gama grass could be naturalized here, milk would shortly run down your streets in streams. But, sir, the greatest flourish you made last year was your notice of the project of Professor Rafinesque's "Incombustible Houses," which seem to have gone off in a flash.

On the strength of "Cow Cabbage," "Gama Grass," and "Incombustible Houses," to be built cheaper than wooden ones, I purchased ten acres of *excellent wild land within two miles of Boston*, with a view of supplying all the good people of Boston with milk; and I encompassed the land with a more than legal fence, for I hold it equal to an eleventh commandment to keep a five rail fence against one's neighbor. And now sir, the least you can do for me, is, to tell me what I had better do with my land.

Yours, LAC-MILK.

BY THE EDITOR. We are much obliged to Mr. "*Lac-milk*" (who, it seems does not lack wit,) for directing our attention to the articles and topics adverted to in his communication; and are sorry that our information relating to them is not so full and explicit as we could wish. And, first,

FINLAYSON'S HARROW. The notice we gave of this implement was taken from the *English Farmer's Journal*, a paper published in London. It was there highly commended, but not described with such precision as to enable any person to copy its form or comprehend exactly the principles which gave it superiority over other implements of the kind. Since publishing our notice of said Harrow, we have seen in *Loudon's Gardener's Magazine*, vol. i, p. 192-3, a review of an agricultural work, published by John Finlayson, the inventor of Finlayson's Harrow, in which this and several other implements of the same man's invention are mentioned. But the able Conductor of that Magazine says; "All these implements have been very much approved of in different parts of Scotland; but being chiefly calculated for land in an imperfect state of cultivation, or where very rough stubbles are left, it may be doubted if they come into general use." We shall, however, make further inquiries respecting this harrow, and if we should, thereby, be led to suppose it would prove serviceable in this country, will give it farther notice.

COW CABBAGE. The last we recollect to have heard or read of the cultivation of this vaunted vegetable, in this country, is contained in a letter with which we were favored, from Dr. J. Thacher, dated Plymouth, May 8, 1830, and published in the New England Farmer, vol. viii, p. 342. By this it appears that Dr. Thacher received some of the seed of the Cow Cabbage (Cæsarean kale) from Dr. Mease of Philadelphia, which the last named gentleman had recently imported from France. That according to Dr. Mease, "in the Provinces of Mayne and Brittany, where the variety is extensively cultivated, chiefly for cattle, the stalks live four years and grow ten feet high. The plants may stand out all winter in Europe, but as the cold of the Old Colony might possibly kill them they should be defended, by a sheaf of straw well secured at the top." It appears that some planted by Dr. Thacher were killed by frost, but he observes, "Fortunately, one of my neighbors, from a curiosity to ascertain their worth, took up his plants in autumn and put them into his cellar. They flourished well, and he cut the leaves and young sprouts several times in the winter and found them excellent for table greens. *One of the plants is now* [May 8th, 1830] *six feet high*, and its sprouts to the very summit are covered with yellow blossoms, from which a large quantity of seed will be produced," &c. What became of these plants or of the culture of the Cow Cabbage in the Old Colony we have not learned. We should be thankful if Dr. Thacher would be so good as to forward us a line on the subject.

GAMA GRASS. We understand that our correspondent has not been the only person who has failed to succeed in causing Gama Grass seed to vegetate. We sent some to a friend in Vermont, who wrote to us as follows:

"I must give you my thanks for the Gama Grass seed. I was very attentive in planting it, and made as many hills as seeds, which were about 17. But to my disappointment not one of them has vegetated. If it were not owing to the age of the seed it must be to the severe cold we have had this spring—the latter I think is the case." Several other persons have obtained seeds of the Gama grass from the office of the N. E. Farmer, but we have received no notices of the results of their trials. We should be glad to be informed if any have succeeded. We have always entertained and expressed doubts of the possibility of cultivating that grass in the Northern States, but, hoping it might become acclimated, have thought the experiment worth the trial. We do not yet absolutely despair of its eventual success, and would recommend the procuring of fresh seeds, sprouting or starting them in hot beds, and taking the proper measures to enure the plants by degrees to the rigors and changes of our climate.

With regard to *our* "flourish" as our correspondent calls it, relative to "*Incombustible Houses*," we were neither principal nor accessary in any flourish, puff or recommendation of Professor Rafinesque's alleged Discovery of erecting Incombustible Houses. We *republished* from the Philadelphia Gazette an article on the subject,* *without expressing any opinion of its correctness*, giving credit to the paper from which said article was extracted. Indeed it was not possible for us to say whether the "Discovery," as it was called could or could not be relied on, because as the article itself states the *modus operandi* or manner in which the incombustibility is effected, "he [the Professor aforesaid] wisely and discreetly keeps to himself; but with magnificent liberality he offers to divulge the secret to any architect for the sum of one thousand dollars" &c. Now if our correspondent is an architect, and will apply to Professor Rafinesque, and pay him $1000, he will probably be *let in* to the secret, and for aught we know will be *taken in* into the bargain; but at any rate we do not "*take the responsibility.*" That houses may be made incombustible we have no doubt, but cannot say whether said Professor (not having the honor of his acquaintance) knows any thing worth knowing relative to this or any thing else, which he professes to know. "A Constant Reader," in New England Farmer, vol. xi, p. 377, supposes Iron Houses would combine with Incombustibility many other advantages. In remarks on that article we stated some objections to Iron Houses, the principal of which was in substance, that iron being a good conductor of caloric, houses made of that metal would be nearly as cold in winter and as warm in summer within doors, as the atmosphere without them. To conclude, we would inform Mr. "LAC-MILK" that we do not mean to guaranty the truth of every report, nor the utility nor practicability of every alleged invention or improvement of which we take notice in our Journal. We always, unless by oversight, *give our authority*, name the book, paper, or other source from which our information is derived, and thus our readers are presented with the same means of judging of its correctness, of which we are ourselves in possession. In short, we take no responsibilities in articles of that kind except in cases which have come under our own personal observation. More or less uncertainty pervades every other art and science as well as those of agriculture and rural economy. Truth and falsehood not only often wear the same garb but approach us by the same avenue, and nothing short of omniscience can always distinguish the one from the other.

* See New England Farmer, vol. xi, p. 360.

VARIETIES OF INDIAN CORN.

BY the kindness of the Rev. Dr. HARRIS of Dorchester, we have received from the plantation of Doctor WHITRIDGE of Charleston, S. C. four specimens of as many different sorts of Indian corn. They are labelled Yellow Flint, of South Carolina; Madeira Flint, six years planted in South Carolina; Common Flint of South Carolina; Tuscarora corn, from the celebrated Collins' plantation, which has been planted six years at Rose Bank, St. John's Parish, Colleton District, South Carolina. They may be seen at the office of the N. E. Farmer.

LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS.

IT is fancied that it is quite sufficient to put up an iron rod, with one end in the ground and the other a few feet higher than the roof, to protect a building from lightning. It should be impressed on the public that conductors, unless perfectly insulated, are calculated to produce the disaster they are intended to prevent. The best mode of insulating them is for them to pass through glass rings, and in no part to be in contact with any thing but glass. The lightning conductors placed on the Royal Exchange at Paris are a perfect model in this respect.—*Penny Mag.*

THE SEASON.

SINCE our last notice of the season we have had a favorable change in the weather, and vegetation has advanced with rapid strides. But it has been rather too wet to be most favorable to the Indian corn. The season, however, has not yet got so forward as usual, and our farmers have not done

much at haymaking, though we believe they have pretty generally commenced. The hay crops with us will be large, at the eastward we are told that it will be lighter, owing to the long prevalence of easterly winds. Though our stone fruit was almost entirely destroyed by the spring frosts, their loss will be in some degree compensated by a remarkable abundance of the smaller fruits. The native strawberry was probably never more plenty. Raspberries and blueberries are now ripening, and they and the later berries appear like being equally abundant.

Apples though not so plenty as some years, will yet be sufficiently so for the wants of the inhabitants. Of pears there will be but very few.—*Worcester Spy.*

ITEMS OF INTELLIGENCE.

The Weather. The heat has been exceedingly oppressive during the last few days. On Wednesday the Thermometer of our neighbors, Messrs. Goodwin & Co. which has stood in the same place, and in the shade for twelve years past, stood at 100 deg. on Wednesday, being three degrees higher than the Mercury has ever ascended during the long period the Thermometer has remained there. —*Hartford Press.*

Within a few days past *eighteen* persons have died in the City of New-York in consequence of drinking cold water, when they were greatly heated.

Lynn, Thursday, July 8, 4 *P. M.*—Jas Peasley, of this town, dropped down dead to-day, about 1 o'clock. He had been mowing in the forenoon, came home, ate dinner, and died soon after, probably in consequence of overheating himself. He was a middle aged temperate man. The thermometer ranged from 92 to 98 degrees, one which had been in the shade stood at 100 at 1 P. M.—*Lynn Record.*

The Dundee Chronicle says, that American manufactured cottons, after kicking the English article out of the market of the United States, are now doing the same at Valparaiso; where, from the 20th to the 30th of August, 1833, there arrived in that short space at that port 2603 bales, each of 1000 yards per bale. With the pure gold the Yankees receive for it, they run across to China, and thus double their profits. All owing, says the editor, to the suicidal policy of the corn laws excluding cheap foreign grain, and forcing other nations to manufacture.

ZINC WARE.

Just received, a further supply of Zinc Milk Pans, Kettles and deep Bake Pans, and for sale at the Agricultural Ware-House, No. 51 and 52 North Market Street.

The above articles are highly recommended, not only for dairies but for private families; at this season of the year they are most wanted, and it is fully ascertained that they produce more from the same quantity of Milk. jy 16

DISHLEY, OR NEW LEICESTER SHEEP.

Two Rams and one Ewe, with her Ewe Lamb of four months old, of the pure breed as above—were imported from England last year from one of the most celebrated flocks, superior as a *large mutton breed*, and also very heavy fleeces of long combing or worsted wool.

Also, a very fine, 3 year old Bull, 3-4 blood Durham Short Horn.

Apply to JOHN PRINCE.

Jamaica Plains, June 25th, 1834.

WHITE DUTCH CLOVER.

RECEIVED this week direct from Holland 1000 lbs. superior White CLOVER, warranted free from any kind of foul seed, and at least worth one third more than American. This will be found an excellent Grass for Pasture land, &c.

a16 GEO. C. BARRETT, New England Seed Store

BOX PLANTS.

From Seven Hundred to One Thousand Yards of Prim, BOX in good order for Planting. To be taken up at any timt when ordered. Orders may be left with GEO. C. BARRETT New England Farmer Office, or apply to THOMAS MASON, Charlestown Vineyard. It may be had on fair terms by the Yard or Hundred. mee 7

FRUIT TREES.

ORNAMENTAL TREES, ROSES, FLOWERING PLANTS, &c. NURSERY of WILLIAM KENRICK in NEWTON, 5½ *miles from Boston by the City Mills, and* ¼ *a mile from the Worcester Rail Road.*

A rare collection of Fruit trees, Trees and shrubs of ornament, Roses, Dahlias, &c. This Nursery now covers compactly, the most part of 18 acres; and includes of Trees and plants in different stages of growth, from two to three hundred thousand. Of *new celebrated Pears alone*, 150 kinds, a part of which having been already proved in our climate, are especially recommeneed. Of Peaches, a Capital Collection, for extensive numbers and fine kinds—Apples—Cherries—Plums—Nectarines—Apricots—Almonds—Quinces—Grape Vines—Currants—Raspberries—Gooseberries—Strawberries—Figs, &c.—Selections from the best varieties known.

MORUS MULTICAULIS, OR NEW CHINESE MULBERRY, so celebrated for the food of silkworms.

Of ROSES. A superb collection of from 300 to 400 hardy and China varieties; from numerous importations, and first rate sources. White Flowering Horse Chesnuts, Weeping Willows, Catalpas, Mountain Ash, Silver Firs, Venetian Sumach, Altheas, Honeysuckles, Azaleas, &c. &c.—in all, of Ornamental trees, and shrubs, 650 varieties. Of Herbaceous flowering Plants, 300 choice varieties, including the finest kinds of Pæonies, and 100 splendid varieties of Double Dahlias.

Gentlemen are invited to forward their orders early in Autumn, being an excellent season for transplanting. Address to WILLIAM KENRICK, NEWTON. Trees, &c. delivered in Boston free of charge for transportation, and suitably packed, and from thence when ordered duly forwarded, by land or sea. Or orders will receive the same attention if left with GEO. C. BARRETT, who is agent, at his seed store and New England Farmer Office, Nos. 51 & 52, North Market Street, Boston. Catalogues gratis on application. Je 25

ENGLISH WORKS ON AGRICULTURE.

DR. DICKSON'S Practical Agriculture, in two volumes, 1260 pages, with numerous engravings and colored plates.

Complete Farmer, or general dictionary of Agriculture and Husbandry, with many engravings, in 2500 pages.

The Complete Grazier with plates, *second handed*, 600 pages.

The above will be sold very low, having been partially used.

July 16th. GEO. C. BARRETT.

DAMAGED BISHOPS LAWN AND MUSLINS.

ELIAB STONE BREWER, at No. 414 Washington Street, will open for sale this day,

1 Case wet (but not damaged) Bishops Lawn.
1 do. do. do. Book Muslin.

Also, 1 do. Superfine 6-4 Cambric Dimoties, which will be offered by the Piece at 25 per cent. less than cost of importation. m 14

STRAW CARPETING.

ELIAB STONE BREWER, No. 414 Washington street, has received a lot of 106 pieces superior straw carpeting white and fancy checks, 5-4, 6-4, and 7-4 widths, which he will sell by the piece or yard at very low prices. Also, Canton Straw table matts. istf. a 16.

ISLAND IN THE WINNEPISEOGEE LAKE FOR SALE.

Will be sold at public auction, on the premises, on THURSDAY, the seventeenth day of July (unless previously disposed of at private sale,) the Island in Winnepiseogee Lake known as MERINO ISLAND.

This island is situated within the limits of Tuftonborough, N. H. about 35 miles from Concord, and one quarter of a mile from the mainland. It contains between five and six hundred acres, and is admirably calculated for a sheep and dairy farm, for which it has for several years past been very successfully cultivated. It is in two parts, connected by a neck two rods wide. One part (of which about one half is cleared, and the other in forest) contains the pasture, nearly 300 acres in extent, of very high and sweet feed—the other part, about 200 acres, (of which two thirds are cleared,) contains all the buildings, which are extensive and very convenient, having all been erected by the present proprietor within ten years. There is a comfortable farm house, of 48 by 24 feet; a barn 80 by 40, with a shed up to the eaves on three sides, of 15 feet wide for sheep; another barn of 50 by 30 feet for cattle and horses; a dairy and cheese house, with ice house connected; corn-barn, and wind-mill, nearly new.

At the same time and place, will be sold the STOCK now upon the island, consisting of about 500 Sheep and Lambs, of the best merino and Saxony blood; an imported Bull (full blood North Devon); about 30 Cows and Heifers, chiefly of the Alderney and Durham breeds; a yoke of Oxen, and two yoke of Steers. The horned stock are all very superior animals, and the butter and cheese from this dairy has commanded the highest prices in Boston for the last three years.

Also, two MARES, four and five years old, sired by Barefoot, of much promise; one other Mare;—also the Swine—and all the Farming Tools.

☞The Steamboat leaves Alton on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and Centre Harbor on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and will land passengers on the island.

For terms and conditions of sale, apply to PRESCOTT & DERBY, No. 16 Court st. Boston, and for view of the premises to Capt. PILSBURY, on the island. jy 2

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

		FROM	TO
APPLES, russets,	barrel	2 75	3 00
BEANS, white,	bushel	2 00	2 12
BEEF, mess, (new)	barrel	10 00	
Cargo, No. 1	"	7 50	7 75
prime,	"	6 00	6 25
BEESWAX, (American)	pound	18	22
BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new,	"	12	14
CRANBERRIES,	bushel	3 00	3 25
CHEESE, new milk,	"	8	9
skimmed milk,	"	3½	5
FEATHERS, northern, geese,	"	40	45
southern, geese,	"	35	40
FLAX, American,	pound	9	10
FLAXSEED,	bushel	1 37	1 62
FLOUR, Genesee, cash.	barrel	5 00	5 25
Baltimore, Howard str. new	"	5 37	
Baltimore, wharf,		5 25	5 50
Alexandria,	"	5 25	5 37
GRAIN, Corn, northern yellow,	bushel	73	75
southern yellow,	"	70	71
white,	"	69	70
Rye, (scarce) Northern,	"	65	75
Barley,	"	60	65
Oats, Northern, (prime)	"	40	43
HAY, best English,	ton	20 00	21 00
Eastern screwed,	"	12 00	13 00
Hard pressed,	"	13 00	15 00
HONEY,	gallon	36	46
HOPS, 1st quality	pound	9	12
2d quality	"	7	8
LARD, Boston, 1st sort,	pound	8	8½
Southern, 1st sort,	"	7	7½
LEATHER, Slaughter, sole,	"	17	18
" upper,	lb.	10	12
Dry Hide, sole.	pound	15	17
" upper,	lb.	18	20
Philadelphia, sole,	pound	21	23
Baltimore, sole,	"	22	24
LIME, best sort	cask	85	90
PORK, Mass. inspec., extra clear,	barrel	17 00	18 00
Navy, Mess,	"	10 00	13 50
Bone, middlings,	"		
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	bushel	2 37	2 50
Red Top, northern, (none)	"		
Red Clover, northern,	pound	7	8
White Dutch Honeysuckle	"	28	33
TALLOW, tried,	cwt	7 00	7 50
WOOL, prime or Saxony Fleeces,	pound	58	62
American, full blood, washed	"	50	55
do. 3-4ths do.	"	45	50
do. 1-2 do.	"	37	42
do. 1-4 and common	"	30	35
Native washed,	"	38	40
Northern pulled. Pulled superfine,	"	50	55
1st Lambs,	"	43	46
2d "	"	30	35
3d "	"	25	28
1st Spinning,		45	48

Southern pulled wool is generally 5 cts. less per lb.

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

HAMS, northern,	pound	9½	10
southern,	"	8	9
PORK, whole hogs,	"	6½	7
POULTRY, (uncertain)	"		
BUTTER, (tub)	"	12	14
lump, new,	"	18	20
EGGS,	dozen	14	15
POTATOES,	bushel	28	33
CIDER, (according to quality,)	barrel	2 00	3 00

Faneuil Hall Vegetable Market, July 16, 1834.

Radishes, 3 cents—New Onions, 6 cents—Turnips, 6 cents—Lettuce, 3 cents—Cucumbers, from 6 to 8 cts apiece—Peas, $1 a bushel—Early York Cabbages, 75 cents per doz. or 6¼ cts. apiece—Carrots, 6 cents a bunch—Beets, 10 cents—Strawberries, 25 cents a box—Gooseberries, 12½ cts. a quart—Cherries, 12½ to 25 cts pr quart—Rhubarb Stalk, 8 cts pr lb.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, July 12, 1834.

Reported for the Daily Advertiser and Patriot.

At Market this day, 315 Beef Cattle, 20 cows and calves, 2850 sheep, and 150 swine; about 150 Beef Cattle remain unsold.

PRICES. *Beef Cattle*—Dull and prices much reduced; We quote prime at 5 25 a 5 50; good at 4 75 a 5; thin at 4 a 4 50.

Cows and Calves—Sales were noticed at 20, 22, 25, 26½ 30, 32, and $35.

Sheep—Lots were taken at 1 33, 1 42, 1 71, 1 75, 2, 2 17 2 25, 2 33, and 2 37; wethers at 3, and 3 25.

Swine—All were sold in one lot for 9 3-4c, a part of which were very small; at retail 6 for sows and 7 for barrows.

MISCELLANY.

From the London Court Magazine.

O! YE HOURS.

SUMMER SONG, BY MRS. HEMANS.

O! ye hours, ye sunny hours!
Floating lightly by.
Are ye come with birds and flowers,
Odours, and blue sky?

Yes, we come again, we come,
Through the wood paths free,
Bringing many a wanderer home,
With the bird and bee.

O! ye hours, ye sunny hours,
Are ye wafting song?
Doth wild music strain in showers
All the groves among?

Yes, the nightingale is there,
While the starlight reigns,
Making young leaves and sweet air,
Tremble with her strains.

O! ye hours, ye sunny hours!
In your silence flow,
Ye are mighty powers!
Bring me bliss or woe!

Ask not this!—oh! ask not this!
Yield our hearts awhile
To the soft wind's balmy kiss,
And the heaven's bright smile.

Throw not shades of anxious thought
O'er the glowing flowers!
We are come with sunshine fraught,
Question not the hours.

STANZAS.

BY REV. W. O. PEABODY.

I LOVE the memory of that hour
When first in youth I found thee,
For infant beauty gently threw
A morning freshness round thee;
A single star was rising then,
With mild and lovely motion,
And scarce the zephyr's gentle breath
Went o'er the sleeping ocean.

I love the memory of that hour—
It wakes a pensive feeling,
As when within the winding shell
The playful winds are stealing;
It tells my heart of those bright years
Ere hope went down in sorrow,
When all the joys of yesterday,
Were painted on to-morrow.

Where art thou now? Thy once loved flowers
Their yellow leaves are twining,
And bright and beautiful again
That single star is shining;
But where art thou? The bended grass
A dewy stone discloses,
And love's bright footsteps print the ground
Where all our peace reposes.

Farewell! my tears are not for thee
'Twere weakness to deplore thee,
Or vainly mourn thine absence here
While angels half adore thee;
Thy days were few and quickly told;
Thy short and mournful story
Hath ended like the morning star
That melts in deeper glory,

ANTI-LACING SOCIETY.

In the rage existing at the present day for forming Societies for the suppression of moral and physical evils, it seems strange to me that an *Anti Tight Lacing Society* has not been thought of. The evils of tight lacing are of far greater magnitude, than those arising from intemperance of which we hear so much. That pernicious thing the corset, cuts short more years of human life, in this country, than "war, pestilence famine," and ruin combined.—*Lowell Journal.*

DANGER OF GIVING OPIATES TO CHILDREN.

It is remarkable, when we consider with what unguarded rashness medicines containing opium are given by mothers and nurses to young children that fatal accidents do not more frequently occur. One instance, indeed, in which death resulted from an over dose given by mistake, took place in this city not long since. But from the very considerable quantities of paregoric which are frequently administered, we should be inclined to infer that the instances in which narcotism has followed from a very small quantity, were either not known or not sufficiently appreciated. We have before us some remarks which bear directly on this point, and containing facts which ought to be generally known. They were originally published in a popular English periodical, entitled "The Doctor."

A grain and a half of Dover's powder, which contains hardly 1-6 of a grain of opium, or even one grain of this powder, has sometimes caused extreme anxiety for the safety of children of eight months old.

A lady was accustomed to give her children, when they were indisposed, a tablespoonful of a mixture of which each spoonful contained 1-6 of a drop of laudanum, that is a sixth of a twentieth, or 1-120 of a grain of opium. One of the children had taken in this manner, at different times, for slight affections, nearly an ounce of the mixture in the first six weeks of existence. The infant fell sick a second time, and the mother gave it a spoonful in the morning and another in the evening. After three spoonfuls taken in twenty-four hours, making 1-40 of a grain of opium, the symptoms of narcotism were developed to a degree which alarmed both the parents and the physician. By the proper employment of stimulants and great care, these symptoms by degrees yielded and the child recovered.

This shows to what extent children are susceptible of narcotism from the use of opium, and how much more practitioners should be on their guard when administering this article to such delicate subjects: it proves, moreover, that a certain state of disease will bear the use of the remedy without inconvenience, to an extent which a succeeding attack, though apparently similar, will not justify. Although this child had borne a considerable quantity of the opiate without inconvenience, he was unable a short time afterwards to bear one much more feeble; and thus the preceding tolerance of the therapeutic agent, furnished no certain indication for the actual power of resistance possessed by the system at the time.—*Boston Medical Journal.*

COPPER IN VEGETABLES.

Some experiments recently made by M. Farzeau in France, have demonstrated the presence of this metal in the vegetables used as food. These experiments have been made with so much accuracy as to demonstrate the actual weight of the copper in each plant. The examinations show the proportion to be a few miligrammes of copper for each kilogramme of the plant. Wheat contains 4.666 milog. of copper for the kilog.—flour only 0.666, but the copper is contained in the bran and not in the farinaceous portion, so that the bread made with the coarsest flour is that which contains the largest proportion of the metal. M. Farzeau, indefatigable in his researches, wished to ascertain the quantity of copper which, in a given time a man would mix with his bread. According to his calculations, a man would eat in the course of fifty years, 6.09 grammes—a very small quantity in truth, and which could produce no injury. The quantity of bread daily consumed in France being 18 millions of kilogrammes, there would be consequently 10 kilog. of copper eaten daily, or 3650 per year. On the other hand since the amount of wheat necessary to feed France for a year, is nearly 7600 millions of kilog. it results that this quantity of wheat takes from the soil 34061 kilogrammes 800 grammes of copper—an enormous quantity, which equally proves the abundance of copper in the soil, and its extreme minuteness of division.—*Boston Medical Journal.*

WHEAT IN THE WEST INDIES.

Labat in his 'Natural History of the West Indies,' a valuable and curious old book, says—"an inhabitant of my parish in Martinique sowed some wheat which was brought from France; it came very well into leaf, but the greater part of the ears were empty, and the others had very few corns; but those which were born in the country, when sown grew wonderfully, and produced the most beautiful ears and as well filled as you can imagine. Seeds must naturalize themselves to the country, and when that is done they will produce marvellously. I made an experiment with some peas that came from France; they produced very little the first year, the second they produced more, but the third they produced in an extraordinary manner both for number, size and goodness. Radishes, parsnips, carrots, and beets come to perfection, especially when you sow creole seed—that is, seed born in the country." These facts may be of great use to those who colonize.

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